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N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

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POUDRETTE AS A MANURE.

The following practical farmers' analysis, or the results of experiments made with poudrette, as compared with other manures, and by itself, may be of interest to some of your readers; and will tend to show the high value of the article—and especially of that prepared by Anthony Dey, Esq., of New York, which he has represented as being a much better article than that referred to below: of the correctness of those representations, however, I imagine other proof than his assertions or analysis will be required by those who know us both, at home. Of their correctness or incorrectness however, I am willing to let those judge who use the articles.

A gentleman in Westchester county, New York, planted a piece of corn last season, on which he put only half a gill to the hill; of which he gives me the following account. I use his own language, which is as follows:

"For corn, I think no other manure can come in competition with it. I planted, last season, on sward land turned over (being first manured with common yard dung)—the ground rolled very flat, and harrowed—no plough used afterwards; the rows being marked by an ox chain drawn on the ground, the corn dropped, and half a gill of poudrette immediately put on the corn, and lightly covered with the hoe. This was done from 25th to 28th of May, as the weather allowed. More than a fortnight after my neighbors had planted, I was told by many who saw the manner and time of planting, that I should have no crop, but in three weeks my corn was farther advanced than any near me; and it continued of the finest color, and was the best filled of any I saw through the season. It was cut up and removed from the field on the first of September, and when husked, turned out the least soft corn that I ever had, in proportion to the good corn. I can attribute this quick and good growth to nothing but the poudrette; as the land was not well tilled, the corn only having had one good hoeing after it came up; the cultivator was run through it twice."

Thus it will be seen that it may be used in very small quantities, and yet produce very satisfactory results.

Another gentleman, on Long Island, says that he used a gill to the hill of corn, and he had as good corn from it as where he used a *shovelful of good yard manure* in the hill; and that the worms were much less troublesome where the former, than where the latter was used; and others have made the same remark in relation to insects.

On wheat it has been applied experimentally in different quantities. Twenty, thirty, forty, and even seventy bushels have been applied to the acre. A gentleman on Long Island says:

"I used it also on wheat, at the rate of 40, 60, and 70 bushels to the acre. That on which I put forty bushels to the acre, produced as good wheat as where I put 40 wagon loads of stable and barn yard manure—and equally as good as where *sixty* or *seventy* bushels of poudrette were used. I also used it on all kinds of garden vegetables, and never had better success. I consider it better for corn, *in the hill*, than *bone*."

Another gentleman who has used it three years, says, under date of "Smithtown, L. I., Aug. 9th, 1840":

"My wheat came in well where I used poudrette last fall. It stood the winter well, and the berry is fine; but where I used bone, about the same cost to the acre, in the same field, it was winter killed, very much shrunk, and I should judge that there would not be over half the number of bushels per acre. Where I used poudrette this spring, the result is very favorable. I used it on corn by the side of the best yard manure: thus far it is decidedly the best; and I have no reason to doubt but that it will continue so through the season. I also used it in my garden, and it never looked better."

Another gentleman, also residing on Long Island, one of the earliest experimenters with poudrette in this country, says:

"I have used poudrette for three years, on nearly all the varieties of crops usually cultivated on farms in this county, and am entirely satisfied with its results. I consider its introduction as singularly fortunate to the farming interests in this vicinity."

I will refer to but one other gentleman at this time. He is also a resident of Long Island—one of the earliest, now one of the largest, shareholders in the company. He received last year over fifteen hundred bushels on account of dividend. He says:

"Another year's experience in the use of poudrette, has, if possible, increased my confidence in its great utility. My opinion of its high value on most crops was expressed in a former communication, and has been fully confirmed. The past season I applied it principally on oats and wheat. It may be sufficient to say the result was entirely satisfactory. Indeed the convenience and advantages resulting from the use of this article are so great, that one accustomed to possess them would hardly think himself able to carry on farming without it."

I could increase these statements if it were necessary, but I will leave the subject with the simple remark, that the practical farmer or purchaser will find more safety in relying upon the character of those who prepare it, than upon an *analysis* got up by one party for *effect*. As I have before said, I court investigation, and am willing to abide the result of experiment.

By a reference to the advertisement in your paper, those who desire to make an experiment will learn how it may be obtained.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

D. K. MINOR.

For the N. E. Farmer.

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Although I have always valued highly the addition to the stock of general knowledge made by the experiments of Agricultural Chemistry, yet I have hitherto had but little faith in the immediate utility of their labors; having considered the practical knowledge of centuries far beyond the reach of the theoretical knowledge of about a quarter of one. But so ardent has been the pursuit of the scientific details of agriculture within the last few years, and so great the talent enlisted under its banners, that I perceive the distance between practice and theory is rapidly diminishing, and the day when they will meet and mutually support each other is evidently not far distant.

The work of Liebig, on Agricultural Chemistry, noticed by your correspondent, although it contains many errors, clearly arising from closet theory, yet contains also many exceedingly valuable facts and suggestions, and is worthy the perusal of every tiller of the soil.

The chemist can tell in his laboratory the solid ingredients of a soil, but it is evident that the gaseous portion has evaporated and escaped prevous to his submitting it to the test. Again, to ascertain the substance most required by any particular crop of vegetation, would seem to require two separate analyses of the same soil, one previous to sowing, the other subsequent to reaping the crop; and these analyses not simply of the solid constituents of the soil, which are often merely the recipients of the most important substances for vegetation, but of the salts and gases; paying particular attention to the neutral salts and gases in that previous to sowing, and to the free or combined acids in that subsequent to reaping. These analyses should also be conducted on a pretty large scale, say a heap formed by two or three wheelbarrows of soil, brought together from different parts of a field, taken from the surface to the depth to which the roots of the crop penetrate. This should be well mixed so as to be perfectly homogeneous—a large portion treated with water, and so on throughout the analysis. It is evident that the comparison of these two parallel analyses would shew the action of the crop on the soil, and the use which it had made of the different ingredients thereof.

Another point of great consequence and one of great difficulty for the chemist to grapple with is, the convertibility of one substance into another during the process of vegetation: then it is thought that seeds have the power of decomposing water and converting it for their use into its component parts or hydrogen: and that the nitrates are made to surrender a portion of their nitrage, &c. the same with ammonia.

To these and many other points of great interest on this subject, the attention of the public in Europe is freely awakened; nor are they without their students here: our best operative chemists are pursuing them with great assiduity. No doubt if supported by the great sovereign here, the public

voice, they will not fall far behind in the race of discovery in Agricultural Chemistry.

J. E. T.

IMPROVEMENT OF LOW LANDS.

The amount of unimproved land in the county somewhat exceeds that of English and upland mowing, and is more than double that in tillage. A large portion of this land, consisting of low, bog, mud, and peat meadows, is capable of being drained. It is now absolutely worthless, or nearly so. These tracts are distributed through the whole county. Scarcely a farm can be found, which does not contain some land of this description. If susceptible of draining at a moderate expense, these lands, in their present condition, though producing nothing except what is offensive alike to the eye and a just agricultural taste, are *intrinsically* worth more than the average of the first class of upland tillage bottoms. They are virgin soils, and contain vast accumulations of vegetable deposites, furnishing the best aliment for most kinds of plants, and especially for grasses. When drained of the exuberant moisture, and the soil has been sufficiently exposed to the action of the atmosphere, they become extremely productive, and may be kept so at a very inconsiderable expense. This is not matter of speculation, theory, or book learning, but of actual and repeated experiments, made by practical farmers, who have shown us the results, the processes, and the expense of the operation. The transactions of our Society, as published from year to year, contain splendid and most encouraging examples of this kind of husbandry. Among the most recent, I refer you to those of Mr Osborn, of Lynn, and Mr Brown, of Saugus. If any farmer doubt as to the expediency of this mode of cultivation, I would ask him to visit these reformed meadows, as I have done, and see them producing every variety of crop in the greatest richness and abundance. For three successive years past, in the month of June, I have seen one of these reclaimed meadows, containing about twenty acres, under the cultivation of Mr Phinney, the gentleman before referred to, producing between two and three tons to the acre of the best English grasses.

This subject cannot be pressed too strongly on the attention of our Essex farmers. These sunken, sterile, and unsightly meadows contain mines of wealth, and require only the hand of the judicious cultivator to work out the precious metals, in all sufficient and reasonable abundance. I say, again, let every farmer, who is blessed with this species of soil, try the experiment for himself. He may do it on a more limited scale, if he please. If he is unwilling to grapple with one or two acres, let him try one or two rods; and if he should not be perfectly satisfied with the experiment after a fair trial of two or three years, as one of the trustees of the Society, I should not be unwilling to assume the whole expense of all the experiments that might be made, and to become, with my colleagues, personally responsible for such an engagement. I have entire confidence in the feasibility and profitableness of this mode of culture; and I hope I may live to see the day when these detached prairies shall become the gardens of Essex, rejoicing the heart and eye of the passing traveller, and returning their golden harvests into the barns and granaries of the husbandman.

Before quitting this topic, I cannot forbear relating an anecdote, which will illustrate the general views here presented. Within the last year, an aged farmer, who has made himself rich by this mode of cultivation, adopted extensively many years ago, was called as a witness before a sheriff's jury, to estimate the value of a neighbor's land, which had been taken for a highway. The land was a narrow strip of three rods in width, running partly over upland tillage or field, and partly over a meadow, producing coarse and sour grass. Several witnesses were called in behalf of the petitioner for damages to appraise these different soils, and all of them, except the old farmer, estimated the upland considerably higher than the meadow.—When *he* was called, he reversed the estimate; and the counsel for the county, apparently surprised at this judgment of the old farmer, differing from that of all the other witnesses, and thinking he had caught him napping, exclaimed with a loud voice, (the old farmer being quite deaf,) "do you presume to say, sir, that this meadow land is worth $70 the acre, and more than this valuable field?" The old farmer, raised a little by the apparent temper and spirit of the question, replied substantially as follows. I may not give the precise words, but I do not mistake the substance of the answer. "I do *presume*, sir, to say so—and I *know* so, and there is no mistake. I have worked over these meadows and know all about it. I have sold a good deal of English hay from mine, and I know I get more and better English hay from my old meadows, than I do from my uplands. The fact is, there is a *bottom* and *foundation* in these meadows, which we do not, and cannot find in the uplands, and there is no mistake about it. I do presume, sir, to say again what I have said before, and I know it is true."

Improving Salt Marsh.

In this connexion, it may be proper merely to advert to the improvements which have been made within a few years in the cultivation of salt marsh by ditching, draining and dykeing. There is a large quantity of this land in the county, fourteen thousand one hundred and thirtynine acres, being just about equal to the quantity in tillage. It is well known that a large portion of this salt marsh is comparatively unproductive. The experiments which have been made, in several instances, at improved modes of cultivation, in the ways referred to, augur well for success. It is found, on farther experiment, that these lands are susceptible of improvement in these or other ways to the degree which the experiments actually made would seem to warrant us in expecting, it is obvious that a vastly increased productive power may be obtained from this source, and considering the amplitude of the source, it would be difficult to estimate its value or importance. I commend this subject to the special attention of the seaboard farmers, who are mainly interested in these lands.

Good Culture the most Profitable.

Land that is worth cultivating *at all*, is worth cultivating *well*. If, therefore, an individual find himself in the possession of a farm which will not reimburse the expense of good husbandry, he had better abandon it at once, for all experience teaches, that no man can afford to be a farmer under a system of *bad* husbandry. The earth was not made for thriftless, inefficient, or unskilful cultivators, nor will it yield to such its full increase.

No farmer should feel that he discharges his whole duty, unless the effect of his cultivation is to make his farm *better* every year. He may be sure that it is capable of an indefinite improvement, and his constant aim should be, to increase and multiply its resources and productive power. The question should not be, whether fifty or an hundred dollars judiciously expended in labor or otherwise, will add so much to the saleable value of his estate, but whether he can receive it back again with good interest. His mode of cultivation should not be based on any idea of the present or prospective value of his farm in the market, but on that of a permanent and continued possession from generation to generation; and that if he do not reap all the benefits himself, he is laying up a certain treasure for his descendants.

Choice Fruit Trees.

It is believed that the cultivation of all the choice fruits to which our climate and soil are adapted, may be very greatly extended with a certain prospect of abundant remunerating profits. A distinguished cultivator in a neighboring county, informed me that the net income arising from the sale of his Isabella grapes alone, three years ago, exceeded that of his whole farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Another farmer, who has paid particular attention to the cultivation of peaches, informed me a few weeks ago, that his sale of peaches in the Salem market, the present season, amounted in one week to the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; and that his peach trees, for a series of years, have yielded him an annual income of between four and five hundred dollars. It is to be considered that the Essex farmer finds a great and constantly increasing demand for all the choice productions of the earth. He is in the midst of the most densely populated region in this country. He has a cash market almost at his own door for every contribution that he can bring to it; and as the facilities of intercommunication are constantly increasing, by the operation of that great power of modern times, steam, which is effecting a revolution in the condition and relations of the whole civilized world, the only means by which an Essex farmer especially can successfully withstand the active competition and conflict which these discoveries are adapted to produce, are improved modes of cultivation, with particular reference always to the production of the BEST article for the market, whatever it may be. Our husbandry must be a model husbandry. We must make up in fertility of skill, expedients and useful devices, what we lack in the natural fertility of the soil. In this way, and by these means, Essex husbandry, which has a cash market on her own soil, constantly increasing and craving all her rich and choice productions, may successfully maintain her rightful superiority at home, and by a gradual and certain extension and developement of her own inherent resources, preserve it in all time to come.—*Mr Huntington's Address.*

As in agriculture, he that can produce the greatest crop is not the best farmer, but he that can effect it with the least expense—so in society, he is not the best member who can bring about the most good, but he that can accomplish it with the least admixture of concomitant evil.—*Lacon.*

The mind, says Bentham, is a field, in which so sure as man sows not wheat, so sure will the devil be to sow tares.

Diamonds have their specks, and the greatest men their foibles.

REPORTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR LATHROP'S STATEMENT.

1. Of how much land does your farm consist exclnsive of woodland?

One hundred and sixty acres.

2d and 3d. What is the nature of your soil?

It consists of clay with a large mixture of sand, with clay subsoil. I find it well adapted to both grain and grass, but think the best method of improving it is to keep the greater part to grass.

4. How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure do you generally put on an acre?

Have ploughed the season past for corn, potatoes, ruta bagas and small grains, 21 1-2 acres.—Have generally put from 15 to 25 loads, as I thought the condition of the soil required.

5. Is your manure applied in a long or green state, or in compost?

The manure made during the winter I choose to have go through a slight fermentation before using. That made during the warmer seasons I convert into compost.

6. Do you spread and plough in your manure put upon fields to be planted, or put it into the hills?

In planting turf grounds in a high state of cultivation, I should only manure in the hills; if rather poor, should plough, then spread a light coat of barn manure and harrow it in, and manure with compost in the hill, to give an early start. If I plant corn on stubble or warm mellow ground, should by all means spread and plough in, though not deep. Manuring such ground in the hill, especially in dry seasons, will give many stalks and but few ears.

7. What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

To prevent injury to my corn crop by the cut worm, I have usually ploughed green sward in the fall of the year. In the spring I give it a thorough harrowing; manure and plant as described in the foregoing answer.

8. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate?

Not any.

9. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

About 40 acres: not less than two tons per acre, including rowen, which is taken from only about one fourth of the ground. My upland mowings are manured on the turf in the spring with what manure I can spare from my ploughed grounds, and annually sowed with plaster at the rate of from 60 to 100 pounds per acre. My pasture lands are also sowed in the same way.

10. How many acres of low land not suitable for the plough do you mow?

About ten.

11. What is the quality and quantity of hay cut the present year?

The most part is fine; consisting of white clover, English and timothy. A small portion is rather coarse with a mixture of foul meadow. Quantity about 1 1-2 ton per acre.

12. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

The above ten-acre lot described in the answers to questions 10 and 11, is low and was somewhat boggy or hassocy. My method of reclaiming has been deep ditching and cutting off the bogs or hassocs. I have had most wonderful success; increasing both quantity and quality of hay. It has never been manured.

13. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed; the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre; the manner of applying it and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

Planted nine acres. Prepared the ground and manured as described in answer to question No. 6., having planted both turf and mellow ground. Have raised the Dutton corn with great success. Have not harvested all. Six acres of the green sward manured only in the hill with compost, is judged by our farmers to yield fifty bushels to the acre. The three-acre lot was mellow stubble ground, where I raised wheat last year. I carted on at the rate of fifteen or twenty loads of barn manure and ploughed it in last spring. This is harvested, and averages not less than sixty bushels per acre. The seed was soaked in water and rolled in plaster.

14. How many acres of potatoes did you plant the present year; what was your method of planting; your manner of cultivating; and what was the average quantity raised on an acre?

Two and one fourth acres. One acre of Rohans were planted four feet apart each way, measuring from centre to centre, with two eyes in each hill. Three fourths of an acre of Biscuit or Carter, for table use, planted three feet each way. The Rohans were hoed three times; the Biscuit but twice. The Rohans were planted in the same field with the three-acre lot of corn above named, and manured the same as the corn. The produce was 355 bushels. The Biscuit were planted in a pasture without manure, and yielded at the rate of only one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. One half acre planted with various kinds, not accurately measured.

15. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant; what kinds, and how many bushels of produce have you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

One and a half acre of ruta baga, not gathered. Should judge it to produce 600 bushels to the acre. Shall feed them to all my sheep and cattle, (except milch cows.) Potatoes I design for milch cows and swine.

16. How many acres of grain did you sow the present year; what kind of grain, and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil; and was it sown with or without using lime?

Eight and three fourths. One and three fourths of Italian spring wheat, sowed early in April; ground planted year previous; ploughed but once last spring; sowed at the rate of one bushel and 26 qts. per acre; nature of the soil as described in 2d and 3d answers; sown without lime; sowed about 60 lbs. plaster to the acre after it came up. The produce was 36 1-2 bushels good wheat.—Sowed seven acres of oats about the 20th of April. Ground prepared the same as for the wheat; the same nature of soil. Sowed three bushels seed to the acre. Oats not thrashed; from the number of shocks and what few are thrashed, the produce cannot vary much from 45 bushels to the acre. Have about 100 bushels of rye from land sowed last fall.

17. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with grain crops?

Eight and three fourths; sowed in April; one peck of herds grass and eight pounds of clover seed to the acre was sowed after the grain was harrowed, and the hay seed was rolled in.

18. What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manures?

My plan of collecting and making manures is, immediately after haying to cart meadow mud and turf, and place it at the foot of where the manure from stables is to lie during the winter and spring, that it may receive the benefit from what may leach from the heaps. This I have found to be of essential benefit to the compost. My cattle also have the privilege of lying upon it while at the barns. This is left until after haying another year, and then carted where I intend to plant the year following. My hog pens are filled at the same time with the same materials. Often I make holes with an iron bar and fill with corn. The corn pays the hogs for their labor and saves shoveling the manure over. I usually mow the stubble and weeds from my new seeded ground. This is beneficial to the clover and serves to increase the quantity of manure. I also gather weeds, potato tops, &c. to put in the hog pens.

19. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

Usually from 35 to 40 cattle; have now something over 40; one horse and 30 sheep. One barn 64 feet long and 40 wide, 16 feet posts; one 40 feet square with 18 feet posts; one 20 feet square with 11 feet posts, used entirely for hay. A cellar under the first described barn. Only a small share of the manure is covered.

20. Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

They are of the improved Durham Short Horns, thorough bred; have nineteen, including young stock, of pure blood, such as are termed herd book animals; remainder of stock are mixed bloods.

21. What is your management of calves intended to raise?

I let them run with a cow until they are six or seven months old.

22. How much butter did you make and how many cheeses, and what proportion of it new milk?

Generally have milked only two cows and a heifer; have kept no account of butter or cheese. The milk of two thorough-bred cows was weighed for 90 days; one averaged 48 lbs. per day; the other 45 lbs., on grass only: milked twice only each day.

23. How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter and at the time of lambing? What time do they lamb, and what proportion of their young die, and from what cause?

I keep about 30 sheep of the Southdown breed; average fleece between 3 1-2 and 4 lbs. In winter I yard them and give them a chance to go under a shed when they please. I feed them on good hay and a moderate quantity of ruta baga, and am particular that they have plenty of water. A very erroneous idea many farmers have, that sheep do not require water when snow is on the ground. I believe thousands in New England become diseased and die for the want of it. My

sheep commenced lambing the early part of March last spring; lost about one in ten in consequence of getting chilled. Have last March lambs which weigh over 100 lbs. each. I must speak highly in favor of the Southdowns for mutton.

24. How many swine did you keep; what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

Five old and five young ones. Have not killed my hogs: shall make the average weight near 400 lbs. They are full blood Berkshires.

25. What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

After potatoes are gone in the spring, I give corn and bran, with the slops of the house, skimmed milk, &c. When apples begin to fall, I make them take the place of the corn. I fatten them on boiled apples, potatoes, pumpkins, corn and corn meal.

26. How many cartloads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

From 30 to 40: made of meadow mud, sods, stubble, weeds, &c.

27. What number of hands do you employ on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

I employ one man eight months at $14 per mo.; one seven months at $13 50, and one boy at $8 per month for seven months; one man through the winter at $12 per month. Paid $52 for extra labor during haying and harvesting.

28. What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? What use do you make of the fruit?

Have about one hundred. All the young trees are engrafted. Sell all of the choice fruit that I do not want for my family use; feed to my swine and make from 20 to 30 barrels of cider.

29. What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of apple trees?

Have about 30 peach trees, 6 pear trees which bear, and several younger ones, and a few plums and cherries.

30. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers?

They have not.

31. In the cultivation of your farm do you allow the use of ardent spirits?

I do not.

This farm I purchased seven years ago last spring. The hay on the farm was all put in the 64 feet barn the first summer, and did not fill it. The barns described in answer 19th, are all now well filled, and a bay in a barn which I have of my neighbor, which is 50 feet long, 18 feet deep, is nearly filled. The man of whom I purchased, said, in recommendation of the farm, that it would keep twentyfour head, average stock of cattle the year round. I now find it will summer forty and winter fifty, besides one horse and thirty sheep.

PAOLI LATHROP.

S. Hadley Canal, 19th Oct., 1840.

MR WINCHESTER'S STATEMENT.

1. Farm consists of 124 acres; 66 acres of pasturing, 47 ploughing and mowing, and 11 acres of swail or meadow mowing.

2. Soil consists of clay, loam, peat or meadow mud and gravel.

3. Method of improving has been for thirty years past, to plough up sward land, plant it with corn and potatoes for two years, manure it so as to produce in a favorable season 100 bushels of corn, (which I have in several instances obtained, and produced in one instance to the Society the certificate of the Selectmen of this town, that they personally harvested, weighed and measured over that quantity from one acre,) after which sow in the spring of the third year, some kind of spring grain with herds grass and southern clover seed, and have as yet failed in no instance of obtaining a succession of good crops of from two to four tons of hay from seven to ten years afterwards, before it would become exhausted. Lot No. 1, upon which my buildings are standing, contains about two acres—is principally occupied for mowing, and being so situated as to receive the wash from the cow yard and road, is never otherwise manured to produce two good crops of hay. Lot No. 2 contains three acres, has been broken up three times in 30 years, manured and planted six years, and produced three crops of grain and twentyone of field hay grass, before which it had been used for pasturing only. Lot No. 3 contains three acres; has been broken up three times in the last thirty years, manured and planted six years, three years grain and twentyone years hay—previously used for pasturing only. Lot No. 4 contains eight acres; has been subject to the same rotation of crops as before mentioned, except in the year 1816, it being then sward land, planted with corn, and losing the crop that year by frost, I planted but one year before sowing with grain and grass seed, and the sod or turf not being perfectly rotted, it became necessary to plough and plant again after having taken off only two crops of hay. This lot had been, a small part of it, used for the raising of rye only occasionally, previous to my occupying, thirty years since. Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 contain four and a half acres; purchased in 1813; it was then ploughed for the first time, and being new land it produced, after having been planted and manured for two years, and thoroughly rotted, more than four tons to the acre; lots Nos. 5 and 6 have produced one crop of wheat and six crops of hay, without any further manure from 1816 to 1823, then planted and manured again as above for two years, and in 1825 sown again with wheat, producing about 25 bushels to the acre, and grass seed producing hay, not equal in quantity to the first time sowing, but rather more than two tons to the acre: in 1833 again ploughed, planted and manured two years, sown with wheat in 1836, which up to near the time of ripening promised to be the best I have ever seen, when it suddenly blasted or mildewed, and produced almost a worthless crop, while lot No. 6 adjoining, sown with barley at the same time, produced over 50 bushels to the acre; both lots were then likewise sown with herds grass and clover, and producing ever since two tons per acre.

Lot No. 7 (about one acre) was sown with grain and grass seed in 1816, after having been planted and manured two years, and mowed every year for twenty years, till 1836, without any manure, at which time it had become so exhausted as to produce not exceeding half a ton to the acre, yet by two years planting and manuring, it has this present year produced two good crops of southern clover of more than three tons per acre.

Lot No. 8, containing three acres, (purchased in 1816, being then pasturing,) was planted and manured two years, and in 1819 sown with grain and grass seed, and continued in mowing till 1825, producing one crop of grain and five crops of hay; in 1825 ploughed, planted and manured two years, and in 1828 sowed with grain and grass seed, and had one crop of grain and six of hay; in 1834 ploughed, planted and manured for two years; in 1837 sowed with grain and grass seed, and that year one crop of grain and three crops of hay since.

Lot No. 9 I obtained in 1824: it contains six acres; was ploughed and planted two years, sown with grain and grass seed in 1826, and produced one crop of grain and five crops of hay; in 1831 ploughed, planted and manured for two years, and in 1834 sowed with grain and grass seed, and produced one crop of grain and five crops of hay, except about two acres, which is planted this year, and the residue will soon need it, being land very much reduced before I had it, by sowing with rye and planting with corn alternately, without manure and yielding but little.

Lot No. 10 came into my possession in 1831, and contains 18 acres, all of which has since been planted and manured two years, at different times; three acres first ploughed produced two crops of corn, one crop of spring grain and six crops of hay; ten more acres produced two crops of corn, one of grain and four crops of hay; the remaining five acres two crops of corn, one crop of oats, and three crops of hay.

To recapitulate: from 1810 to the present time, 1840, I have ploughed, planted and manured, with corn and potatoes, 203 acres; 101 1-2 acres sowed with grain, and mowed and made into hay the grass of 594 1-2 acres. From the 47 acres of the 66 acres of pasturage named above, in 1817 fourteen acres was woodland newly cleared, burnt, harrowed and sown with rye and grass seed, and with one application of plaster of Paris has produced an abundance of feed ever since, but I have fed it closer than I would desire; for pasture land if designed to be kept exclusively for pasturing, ought never to have consumed more than half of what it produces in one year; but should be suffered to remain and grow up in bunches, which bunches will be the first grass to grow in the next ensuing season, which causes the cattle to commence feeding upon them, and they will continue alternately to feed one half the land in each year, if not driven to consume the whole by over stocking. The objection to consuming the whole in one year is, that where the whole is consumed annually, the deterioration is so great, that in a very few years less than one half the stock which the whole feed did keep, would be more than could be kept, and the fertility will be constantly diminishing, until the land becomes unproductive and worthless, if it is such land that it cannot be restored by the plough. Twenty other acres of land purchased in 1816, being hilly land, and two thirds of it covered with white birch, by clearing and burning and then sowing plaster upon it, the white honey suckle in every part of it exceeded my greatest anticipation and enabled me at once to increase my stock of cows from one to eight. It will be inquired, that if I kept but one cow from 1810 to 1817, from whence did I get manure? It was from the consumption of the hay and grain by travellers' horses, I keeping a public house; but as I believe I never bought a ton of hay in my life and seldom ever any grain, and having a better taste and faculty for farming than tavern keeping, I was not desirous of notoriety for the latter, any further than it assisted me in the former. The residue of the pasture land which I have possessed since 1831, has been plastered, but not with the great effect before described.

4, 5 and 6. I have tilled from 4 to 10 acres in a

year—spread and harrowed in about 20 loads of heap manure, and 10 loads of well rotted manure in the hill.

7. I prefer ploughing green sward late in the spring rather than in the fall, for planting; but the difference between spring and fall is not more than the inconvenience of doing all the work in the spring; the best prepared green sward land for planting that I ever had, was by the use of Prouty & Mears's green sward plough, laying a furrow of 12 inches or more wide perfectly flat, and of the depth of inches, then rolling with a heavy roller, after which passed over with a heavy harrow once, with one or more yoke of oxen, and then passed over both ways with a cultivator and horse.

8. I mowed 74 loads of herds grass and clover this year from 37 acres, averaging from 1 1-2 to 2 tons per acre.

9. I have no land that is situated for irrigation that could be benefited by it.

10. Never manure any land I mow; consider the loss of the manure more than the worth of the hay; and choose not to have the droppings of my cattle beat to pieces to become dry and raked in among the hay, but let it remain untouched, and it will produce more grass, or else cart it off to the field, which I frequently do.

11. About 11 acres not suitable for ploughing, of meadow and swail hay, produced 19 loads, making 12 or more tons.

12. Three acres of a dead, worthless swamp, from which there was no outlet for the water until I sunk a drain for about 25 rods to the depth of from two to four feet, through loam and gravel land, which being done enabled me to plough, plant and sow with grass seed, which from present appearances is likely to produce as much as any land whatever.

13. Planted this season about four acres of corn; the kind of manure such as is made by the consumption of the produce raised, by neat stock, horses and hogs, applied after ploughing; spread and harrowed in about 20 loads in the green state, and 10 loads of fine rotted manure in the hill to the acre; planted about three feet apart every way, and hoed so as to make as little hill as possible; the product, 65 bushels to the acre.

14. Planted three acres with potatoes, on two of which I spread 20 loads to the acre of a compost made of about one tenth barn yard manure and the residue meadow mud upon sward land, producing 150 bushels to the acre.

15. Raised no other vegetables than potatoes; do not think that our climate is adapted to the profitable use of the root culture; believe that raw vegetables, in severe winter climates, given to cattle, produce a relax and weakness, which in a warmer climate no doubt is beneficial.

16. Sowed four acres with oats, about 2 1-2 bushels of seed per acre, upon land that I had the year previous planted with corn one year only, without grass seed, and only harrowed them in: produce 30 bushels to the acre; and one acre of barley producing 40 bushels.

17. This year sowed no grass seed; every other year I sow all the land I have in tillage with grain and grass seed.

18. The only means of making manure is by raising and consuming produce of hay, corn or vegetables by neat stock, horses and hogs, and the usual means of preserving it, by the free use of straw, worthless hay, loam or meadow mud, and keeping cattle, horses and hogs well littered both in the stable and yard.

19. Five oxen, 13 cows, 3 two-year old heifers, 1 bull and 2 horses; one barn 62 feet long and 30 wide, cellar under the whole; a linter upon the south side of 10 feet in the barn, and a linter in the cellar of 10 feet, for the tying of the cattle under the bay in front of those above, and the manure of the two linters are thrown together underneath the cattle above. At the north-easterly corner of the cellar there is constant running water, which all the cattle when in the yard may have free access to. One other barn of 40 feet by 24, one barn of 30 feet by 60, and a third part of one barn holding 10 tons of hay, and one other barn I occupy, of 21 feet by 20.

20. My cows and bull are of my own raising, being mostly a mixture of native and foreign breed.

21. Calves raised by drinking milk, until I can get them to live upon grass, which will be in the course of 6 or 8 weeks.

22. Made only one seventh part of the milk into butter, and have no account of it; the residue of milk was sold, 3975 gallons, for $396 76.

23. Never kept any sheep.

24 and 25. Formerly, before selling milk, I used to keep through the summer from 8 to 10 hogs upon the skimmed milk, and with a little additional expense in the fall, would make them weigh from 400 to 500 lbs. each: this year kept 1 sow and her 10 pigs, which are not yet fattened.

26. Hogs have free access to the cow yard, and lodge in a part of the barn cellar.

27. I have employed one man by the year and a boy for eight months, from the first of last April, paying them $200; the residue is occasional help, for all which I have paid by the day, $76 02.

28. My apple trees, were from three to seven years since, all natural fruit, during which time there may have been 200 or more engrafted with various kinds of fruit, but mostly Baldwins, so that year before last, for the first, I sold about 60 bbls. of apples and this year over 100 barrels. The residue of apples, amounting to about 100 bushels, grew upon trees not worth engrafting, and will be soon cut down. I have likewise set out 200 or more apple trees, some of which are flourishing and others are not.

29. Of peaches, pears and plums a comfortable supply.

30. Have never been troubled with canker worms since grafting the trees, and from observation am induced to believe that rotten, decaying apple trees are better suited to raise canker worms and caterpillars than apples.

31. No ardent spirit is used by any person while in my employ, to my knowledge and belief, nor have I found it necessary to make any contract for seven years past, that none should be used, other than what would arise from implication that I should find all the food and drink necessary to perform my labor; and if what I find does not suit, they must seek employ elsewhere.

In the year 1834 I left off keeping a public house, and in the winter of 1835 I kept 6 oxen, 2 horses, and 20 cows, and paid that year for labor about $500, and sold, according to accounts then kept, as follows:

Cash rec'd for hay and straw,	$437 39
" " Potatoes, oats, barley and corn,	331 40
" " Butter, cheese and calves,	474 11
" " 3437 lbs. pork, net gain over cost of hog,	207 61
" " Net gain upon beef cattle,	84 85
	$1535 36

In 1836 sold for cash and paid for labor, $455 48.

Hay, potatoes, corn,	$317 78
1347 lbs. butter,	317 84
14 calves,	125 79
Fat cattle,	218 30
2805 lbs. pork, at 12 cts.	336 60
83 lbs. do. at 11 cts.	9 13
1 pig,	12 00
	$1337 44

In 1837 sold for cash and paid for labor, $349 88.

17 calves,	$51 72
455 lbs. butter,	113 55
3309 gallons of milk,	579 39
Potatoes, corn, rye and hay,	392 93
Pork,	158 63
Beef cattle,	197 64
	$1493 86

For the three last years I have been unable to sell hay at such price as I consider advantageous; it has accumulated and remains undisposed of; and I have therefore no separate account of the three last years.

All which is respectfully submitted to the committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for their consideration.

FITCH WINCHESTER.

Southboro', Dec. 21st, 1840.

For the New England Farmer.

ENGRAFTING.

Mr Editor—A small experiment in engrafting which I tried the last year, proved so satisfactory that I am disposed to communicate it to the public through your paper, hoping that others may try it the ensuing spring more extensively.

I had occasion to engraft a middling sized apple tree upon six branches, setting two scions in each branch. I cut down the scions to two buds each, and covered the upper ends of one half with engrafting wax, putting it on warm. They were set about the middle of April, and in all other respects their chances for growing were equal. About the middle of May leaves were entirely developed upon all those which were covered with wax, and not a bud had burst open at that time on those which were not covered, although they afterwards all leaved out and grew well.

It has seemed to me that the loss by evaporation from the upper end of a scion, might frequently turn the scale between living and dying, where it was so set as to receive but little nourishment from the stock, and in all cases the stopping of the evaporation may occasion an earlier and more vigorous growth. Yours, &c.

R. NEWTON.

Worcester, Jan. 12, 1841.

The dog is the only friend in adversity who never forsakes his master when all the world have forsaken him.

Wear thy old coat till thou canst pay for a new one.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1841.

HOWARD'S PLOUGH.

We furnish today a cut of this valuable implement. We believe there is none better than this. A premium was awarded to the manufacturer last autumn at Worcester, by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Our name is appended to the report of the committee which made the award; and though we then most unhesitatingly joined in the awarding of the larger premium to Messrs Prouty & Mears, for the best plough for laying the *furrow flat*, (that quality being the one for which the premium was offered,) yet we believed then that for *strength*, ease of draft, excellence of work, combining (according to the setting of the cutter) both the flat and the lapping furrow, and for its adaptation to *all the different soils upon a farm*, this plough has no superior.

SIXTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Live Stock being again up for consideration, Mr Colman remarked, that as oxen and cows had been the subject of the principal remarks on former occasions, he would draw attention to horses, sheep and swine.

The improvements in the breeds of swine within the last forty years, he said, had been immense. A packer of pork, twenty years ago, said that the introduction of the small-boned breeds had been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to Massachusetts. He knows the history of the Byfield breed. An uncle of his residing in Byfield, was accustomed to do marketing in Newburyport, where, about the year 1790, he found an old woman with two small pigs for sale; these he bought—took them home; and from these the breed was formed. They may have been from the China hog, for the ships of the place were often bringing pigs from foreign ports. We have the Bedford breed, from the Duke of Bedford, who sent out some as a present to Gen. Washington, but which were kept back for his own use by the agent employed to make the present.

Capt. Mackay, of Boston, made selection of some good swine in England, which he brought to this vicinity, where they or a cross of them with our swine, bear his name.—There is the Moco breed of which he knows not the history, nor the import of the name.

Berkshires were brought to the neighborhood of Albany about eight years ago. There has been a more recent importation to New Bedford. Mr Cushing, of Watertown, now has a fine boar of this last importation.—Some doubts are entertained as to the superior worth of the pure breed. As to their beauty of form and their thrift no doubts can exist. The hogs in the streets of Albany all look well. Some maintain that the pure bloods do not cut up well; that the pork is not as thick as would be expected from the appearance of the living animal. Mr Phinney, of Lexington, has crossed the Berkshire and Mackay, the Berkshire and Moco, and also the three kinds; his hogs are admirable, and so are Mr Cushing's. In the neighborhood of Boston, summer feed is so costly, that we cannot afford to raise *pigs*; but we can make *pork*. When pork is 6 cents per lb., it will pay 70 cents per bushel for corn, if turned into pork—so his experience teaches. Each hog if well supplied with material, will make ten loads of manure per year.

Gen. Low, of Boxford, keeps a few sheep. Though we cannot profitably keep many in Essex county, yet he thinks it good economy to have a few on the farm; his are natives; they lamb early, and the lambs at four months old will bring from $3 50 to $4 per head. If well littered, sheep will make much and good manure. Sheep will kill out white weed from the pasture. Well fettered, they give him no trouble.

Col. Jaques gave us the points of a good horse. We were unable to follow him with accuracy, and shall ask of him the favor to pen his own remarks for us. They are too important to be lost, and too important to be mutilated by an imperfect report.

Cousin Tim, when in the neighborly routine he must raise a bull, retains the calf which the butcher would not take as a gift; raises him; and Jonathan's, Tom's and Tim's cows are all served by this miserable runt, and he becomes the sire of the next generation of cows in the neighborhood. Thus too many of our farmers breed.

So far as relates to the Berkshire swine, he has been merely a looker-on. Has received intimations that they do not open well. (Here Mr French, of Braintree, inquired whether any pure Berkshire had ever been slaughtered in this neighborhood?) Col. J. did not know; he had nothing on the subject but hearsay.

No writer on the subject of breeding *in and in* had ever taken ground that was precisely in accordance with his experience. He has put the father on the daughter, and also has bred from brother and sister. His progeny has been vigorous and fine. In 1816 or '17, the Fill pail breed was put on Breed's Island, and there they have been breeding for more than twenty years, without a drop of blood from any other race, and yet the calves are healthy and vigorous, and the whole stock is improving. He is not prepared to discuss this subject thoroughly. By breeding *pigs* from brother and sister, you are very liable to get in the same litter every variety of form. The practice is to be avoided. Swine should be crossed; you may as well talk of a breed of earthen jugs as a breed of swine: they may be moulded to your taste.

The Saxony sheep are well suited to the warmer climate of the south and west; but for New England, the South Downs are to be preferred. He has a flock, very fine; they give him no trouble; are very easy to take on flesh; and yield about four lbs. of wool each.

Mr French inquired if he could tell the average yearly quantity of milk from a cow of his Cream Pot breed?

Col. J. replied that his calves usually take the milk for 3 or 4 months, and that he has not data from which he can fully answer the inquiry. The greatest quantity from a cow in one day was 21 quarts. His good cows when on grass, will not average more than 16 or 17 qts. At this season of the year, those that calved in December and are fed on hay and one half bushel of sugar beets, give 12 quarts.

Mr Cole, Editor of the Yankee Farmer, wished to notice two principles of breeding. One, that like produces like, both with animals and vegetables. Where two kinds mix, it takes a considerable time for their peculiar properties to become thoroughly blended and fixed. Longer with animals perhaps than vegetables; for imagination may in the latter case have an influence. He cited an instance in which it is supposed that the looking upon an ox of peculiar color, by a cow, gave the same color to her calf.—Which sex has most power in giving character to the offspring? It is often said that the male has, but he believes that it is the parent which has the purest blood; our bulls are often more thorough bred than the cows, and when this is the case, the qualities of the bull will predominate in the calf. But in Arabia, where they pay much attention to the blood of the *mare*, the colt is like the mother.

Which sex fashions the sex of the offspring? Experiments in France have shown that the most vigorous parent gives the sex. Where the ewes are young and weak, while the ram is vigorous, the lambs will be mostly males. But where the ewes are strong and vigorous, while the ram is young or feeble, the majority of the lambs will be females. Parents produce their peculiarities in the opposite sex. Sons are like the mother—daughters resemble more the father. He thinks this is seen in the human race.

In crosses, the male should be smaller than the female. If the male be larger, the female will suffer, and the offspring is likely to be large, and to lack nourishment. Mr Collins, in producing the improved Durham, reduced the large Teeswater by taking a smaller bull.

Mr Weld, of Sturbridge, stated that when a farmer asks what stock is best, he should take into account the character of his farm. If the pasturing be poor, sheep will be good stock. He keeps a flock of mixed breed, 3-4 or 7-8 Merino; winters on low land hay, if the ground is covered with snow; but if the winter is open, gives either better hay or some grain. Gets from each 3 to 3 1-2 lbs. of wool, and loses very few lambs. Merinos or mixed are the best where wool is the principal object.

Let a man think of the quality of his farm when he would judge what breed of cattle is best. Our native stock is as good as any for most farms; though this stock should be improved. Select the *best* calves for raising. The best have much activity. If one is dumpish he is not fit to raise. You may not be able at first to judge what a calf will be, but let it suck a month, and you can tell something about it. He gives his calves new milk, and thinks it best to have them get a good growth the first year.

Col. Jaques has tried various experiments for ascertaining whether the inferences from the experiments in France, stated by Mr Cole, are correct; but has never been able to find any thing that enables him to anticipate that the offspring is in any given case more likely to be of one sex than the other.

LARGE HOGS.

Weight of 15 Berkshire and Mackay hogs, sent to market 22d February, 1841:—738 lbs.; 655, 579, 574, 556, 528, 523, 517, 503, 501, 487, 480, 476, 441, 400—aggregate weight, 7958 lbs.; average weight, 530 1-2 lbs.

MR PUTNAM—Dear Sir—Above you have the weight of a sample of my Berkshire and Mackay pigs. Some of those weighing over 500 lbs. are but 15 months old.

Yours, very truly,
22d Feb. 1841. E. PHINNEY.

[We are reluctant to add a bristle's weight to the burthen of labors that rests upon the shoulders of the clerk of the courts in Middlesex; but if Mr Phinney can favor us with a statement of the breed, cross, age and keep of the several *pigs* in this sample, he may lead us and the public to some valuable inferences.—ED.]

Large Ear of Corn.—There has been sent us, by Dr. Blanden, of Columbia, S. C., an ear of corn, (the Horse Tooth, we believe,) which, though *very dry*, weighs 1 lb. and 4 oz.; is 10 inches long, 2 3-4 in thickness, has 26 rows, and 55 kernels in a row—1430 kernels.

We will thank "A Plain Farmer," to make himself known to us. We want to show him some *silken* chains of argument that have been spun and sent us, for his and our entanglement.

Dr. C. T. Jackson is expected to address the farmers at the State House tomorrow evening, on "Soils and Manures."

☞ *Erratum.*—On the first page of this day's paper, (article "Agricultural Chemistry,") third column, 12th line from bottom, after the word "vegetation," the paragraph should read as follows:—thus it is thought that

seeds have the power of decomposing water and converting it for their use into its co nponent parts, oxygen and hydrogen; and that the nitrates are made to surrender a portion of their nitrogen, &c. the same with ammonia.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending Feb. 21.

Feb. 1841.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	15	8	16	12	N.
Tuesday,	16	14	29	26	S. W.
Wednesday,	17	23	32	20	E.
Thursday,	18	8	23	18	N. E.
Friday,	19	25	40	34	W.
Saturday,	20	14	30	26	S. W.
Sunday,	21	32	48	42	S. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, Feb. 22, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 205 Beef Cattle, 615 Sheep, and 90 swine. About 30 Beef Cattle and all the swine have been before reported.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales. We noticed a beautiful large Cow from Worcester County, sold for about $100. We quote a few extra $6 75 a 7 00. First quality $6 25 a $6 50. Third quality, $4 75 a $5 75.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at 2 50, $3 50, 4 25, 4 75 and $5 00.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle, and a very few only were retailed from 4 to 5 1-2c.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, by the bag 60 to 70 c. Clover—Northern, very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 31—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow 60 to 61 c—Round Yellow 57 to 58—Southern Flat Yellow 55—White 53. Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 28 to 32—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, $17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 16.

POULTRY—Chickens 10 to 12 1-2 c. per lb.—Turkeys 10 to 11—Geese 7.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres, Inquire of

NATHANIEL FAXON,

Feb. 24. No. 53 North Market Street.

AN OX WAGON AND OX CART

Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, Inquire at No. 52 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb. 24.

BERKSHIRE BOAR AND SOW.

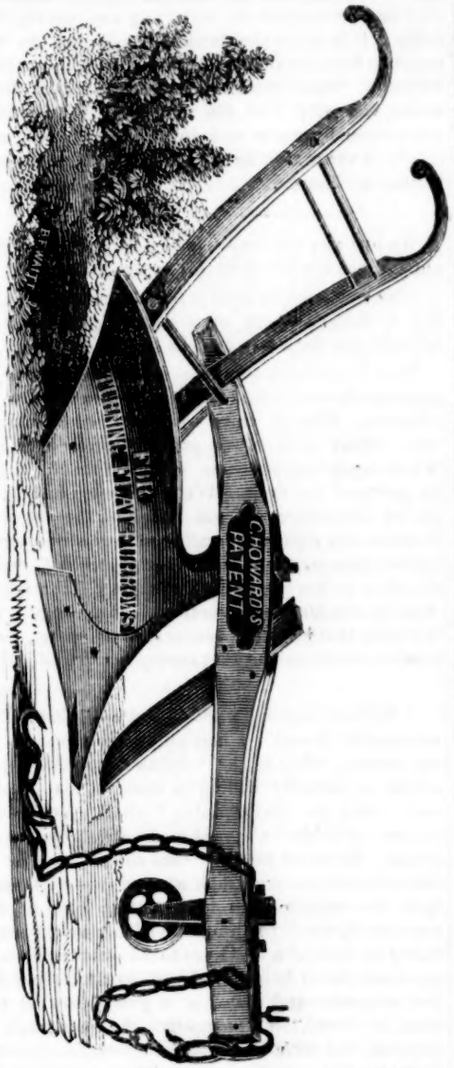
The subscribers offer for sale a full blood Berkshire Boar and Sow, 18 months old, which they purchased a year since from N. C. Bement, which he warranted to be pure.

Feb. 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTED,

An experienced Gardener, to whom liberal pay and constant employment will be given. Inquire ot this office.

Feb. 24. tf.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *done more work, with the least power of team, of any ploughs exhibited*—no Plough doing over twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough done twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Feb. 24.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.

2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees.

4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots.

Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stalks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale by Joseph Breck & Co. at the New England Farmer Office, *No.* 51 and 52 *North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

FIELD SEEDS.

Sugar Beet.	Ruta Baga.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Ballatine's New Royal do.
New Red Globe do. } superior	White Tankard Turnip.
Yellow do. } varieties.	Red do.
Carrot Long Orange.	Red Round do.
" Altringham.	White do.
" New White, extra fine.	White Globe do.
Pumpkin, sorts.	Green Round do.
Wheat—various sorts.	Purple Top Hybrid do.
Barley, do.	Buckwheat.
Rye, do.	Broom Corn.
Potatoes, do.	Millet.
Indian Corn, do.	Buckthorn. } for Hedges.
Oats, do.	Locust. }

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Beets of sorts, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Culiflower, Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 20 sorts, Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do. Marsynea, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion of sorts, Pepper do. Pumpkin do. Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts, Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

WHITE CARROT.

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety.

Feb. 10 JOS. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. isly. Nov. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOING TO ——

Yes, there are some men, and farmers too, that are always *going to*—but never do it. In the circle of my acquaintance, I know of one farmer that has not a single edged tool on his premises, except axes and scythes, and yet he has been *going to* get a set of carpenter's tools for more than ten years. Another, and a large farmer too, that does not own a roller, but for five years past has borrowed one of his neighbor four or five days in each year—probably to satisfy himself as regards its utility as a farming implement. Another has not, but is always *going to* get a cart rope, and a set of pulley blocks. Another is *going to* get him a set of dry measures, though he sells more than a hundred bushels of fruit and grains annually. Another, and this man has *always been going to* burn dry wood after this year, but he never has done it. And singular as it may appear, one man that has been *going to* build him a better hog-pen than the one in which he now keeps his swine, and he has been *going to* for *fifteen years.* And there are many farmers that have been *going to* have better fences, better gates, better crops, and better stock, until I think they are now either really *going to* do it, or that they are sadly deficient of that energy and decision of character that should characterize every American farmer. And finally, I know of one man, who is almost deficient of every article and farming implement above named; and if I was *going to* tell you the reason, I should say, this man has been *going to* stop drinking ardent spirits for a long time. But judging from the looks of his farm and from his own most wretched personal appearance, I should say that this man, with rapid strides, was fast *going to* —— [*Farmers Gaz.*

From the same.

THEY DON'T WORK IT RIGHT.

When I see a farmer in health, who sleeps after sunrise in the morning, I am fearful *he* don't work it right. And if he does not get an early breakfast then *she* don't work it right. And immediately after, if every tool is not ready for the workmen, and the work cut out for the day, then *he* don't work it right. And if the old horse must be got up before noon to haul the old wagon with the good lady, five eggs and a pound of butter, to market five days out of seven, then *she* don't work it right. If all hands, including the farmer's sons, are allowed to stop work at eleven, to *drink rum* and tell *long yarns* for half an hour or more, *he* don't work it right! Or if the daughters are allowed to *spin street yarn* through the day, then surely *she* don't work it right! And if the farmer is not adding, year after year, to the value of his farm, to the weight of his purse, and greatly to his stock of general information, it must be because *he don't work it right* in neglecting to take and *pay for* one or more agricultural papers. LEXOS.

Excellent hints to Mechanics. "Avoid giving long credits, even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily will not thank you for the delay, and a slack, doubtful paymaster is not too valuable as a customer to dun sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep on and get business by delaying collections. When you lose a slack paymaster from books, you only lose the chance of losing your money—and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

We DID NOT SAY SO.—Upon taking up our last number, the eye hit upon this paragraph:

"He who borrows from a friend generally has to pay a dollar's worth of acknowledgements and friendly acts for every cent he lends you."

This is not ours—neither its sentiment nor its grammar is ours,—it is not ours either by birth or adoption. How it came where it stands we know not. There is in every printing office a fellow whose name is prima facie evidence that *he* might be guilty of the deed. We put it upon him; and for his instruction we will tell him, that he who borrows of a *friend, generally* can pay all demands against him, by simply *returning, agreeable to promise*, what he has borrowed, and saying *I thank you.* And for the further instruction of said culprit, we will add, that he who borrows of an *enemy*, does much towards making that enemy his *friend.*—ED.

"*WE* DID NOT *say* SO."—*To the Editor:* The compositor, though not *now* filling the situation in the printing office of the "fellow" to whom you allude, is perfectly willing to assume his mantle and "take the responsibility" which you would impose upon *him*, in regard to the obnoxious paragraph. He owns himself "the culprit," so far as this: he put the paragraph where it is—so far only is he culpable: the sentiment is none of his conception, nor is the grammar of his manufacture. Being in want of a few lines to fill out a column—(no small pieces being furnished by the editor for this purpose)—and withal in a great hurry at the time, he found, *in a newspaper*, the paragraph in question, and without stopping to consider the correctness of its sentiment or the propriety of its grammar, used it for the purpose mentioned. He trusts this statement of the circumstances will induce you to believe that "the culprit" was not influenced in the transaction by any of those motives which you seem to think *the character he assumes* might warrant; and also, that he is not so much of an ignoramus in grammar, as to be unable to detect so flagrant a violation of its rules as the one to which you allude. With the utmost deference to *your* erudition, he would assure you, that though editors may be presumed to know *every thing*, there are *many cases* in which that much abused "fellow" of the printing office you refer to, *can correct* THEIR *grammar.*—Sincerely thanking you for the excellent advice contained in your reprimand, (and likewise for that copy of "Lacon," from which to obtain small paragraphs in future,) permit me, respected sir, to subscribe myself

Your humble co-worker
In the dissemination of knowledge,
THE "D——L."

The following toast was lately given at a celebration in Milwaukie, Wisconsin Territory:-

"The Banks of Wisconsin—(the Mother Earth)—The more they are broken, the better dividends they pay."

POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "*New York Poudrette Company*," No. 120 Nassau street, New York. It is *in-odorous*, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a *fertilizer* on *any* soil, and for *any* crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "*act of incorporation*," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. *Price* 35 cents *per bushel.* Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain *one barrel* by enclosing a *two* dollar current bank bill—or *three* barrels by enclosing *five* dollars, free of postage. *On receipt of the money* the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

*** Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to *one hundred bushels* of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for *spring* use, and fifty bushels in time for *fall* use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York. D. K. MINOR.

☞ I wish it distinctly understood that the "*New York Poudrette Company*" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which *Anthony Dey* and *Peter Barthelemy* are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.

POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "*The Lodi Manufacturing Company.*" We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it *a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied,*—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as *the cheapest and best manure*, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	*P. F. Welsh.*
John J. Newkirk.	*G. C. Van Riper.*
John Tise.	*George Tise.*
Daniel Van Riper.	*William Wood.*
George Demott.	*John Duryee.*
Henry Drayton.	*George Newkirk.*
Josiah Hornblower.	*Garret Newkirk.*
Corns. Van Winkle.	*Daniel Vreeland.*

Shares in the above company are $100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. *One cents worth*, that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above.

Dec. 22.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. JOS. BRECK & CO.

Feb. 10.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

Mr Geo. Tappan is our agent at New Bedford, Mass.